

neighborhood of Satevo, moving toward Parral, has been received, but that staffed by Gen. Funston and his staff as most reliable came from Col. Letcher of Chihuahua.

If it is proven that Villa is on his way south, perhaps toward Parral, the campaign against him cannot be carried much farther unless the railroad between Chihuahua City and the border are made available for the movement of troops to strengthen the lines of communication. This was the statement of Gen. Funston's headquarters, where it also was intimated that representations to this effect would be made to the War Department.

Private Advices Received

Definitely Locating Villa
and Sent to Gen. Pershing

Private advices seem to show that Villa has definitely been located south of Chihuahua and at once turned over to the War Department for transmission to Gen. Pershing.

Two messages came to the State Department regarding alleged location of Villa south of Chihuahua. Department officials believe that from the information and press reports it was definitely established that he was headed to the south.

Today's official dispatches varied regarding the reported location of Villa. The chief of the State Department thought so close to the chase that he had been hurt. They pointed out that since Villa's flight March 27 with the Carranza garrison at Guerrero he had apparently traveled about 200 miles through mountain paths over the roughest of country, and that, if wounded, such a feat would have been almost impossible.

Nineteen Apache Guides Accepted.

Nineteen Apache scouts and trailers have been ordered from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Gen. Pershing's column. Capt. Hazard of the 10th Cavalry, who was with Gen. Funston when he captured Aguinaldo, left with the scouts for the border today, but will not accompany them into Mexico.

The army censorship today veiled the number and personnel of the additional troops which have been sent across the border. Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, said the extra troops had left Columbus two days ago, but no word of the movement had been allowed to leak out. It was believed that the troops were sent from Fort Meyer, Va.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Carranza Forces Co-Operating.

It had been previously rumored that Col. Cana had deserted to Villa. The latest advices, however, convince officials that the Carranza forces were actively co-operating with the American expedition.

Secretary Baker issued a statement on the subject in which he said: "A dispatch just received through Gen. Funston from Gen. Pershing tells us that one of the smaller bands of Carranza troops, which were scattered after being struck by Col. Cana March 23, and the result was that Emanuel Bero, and his band were killed. This seems to dispose finally of the rumor of disloyalty on the part of Col. Cana.

Reports also came to us that while grazing is scarce, corn of inferior quality is plentiful and that beef cattle is available in sufficient quantity.

Two More Truck Companies.

"Two additional truck companies are now at work, and Gen. Pershing reports the supply system as generally improved. Communication between the front and Casas Grandes is maintained by aeroplane."

War Department officials took up with the postal authorities here today Gen. Pershing's request for the establishment of a branch postal station at the army field base near Casas Grandes. The office is desired for the handling of the soldiers' mail and to afford means for the receipt of supplies.

Rumors that the Washington government would object to sales of munitions by force of arms in the defacto authorities were formally denied at the State Department. It was pointed out that the United States would not be in a position to object to similar action by other nations.

CARRANZA TAKES STEPS TO RELIEVE DEPRESSION

Gives Bounty to Munition Workers
and Curbs Abuse in Expulsion of Aliens.

QUERETARO, April 4.—In furtherance of his plan to relieve distress among the troops and the civil employees, due to the exorbitantly high prices of the necessities of life, Gen. Carranza has ordered a bounty of ten days' pay for all workers employed in government factories and munition works.

The plan to make more effective the article of the Mexican constitution providing for the expulsion of pernicious foreigners from Mexican territory has been so abused by petty military officials that the secretary of war ordered the issuance of a circular to all army officers, forbidding them to apply the law, which, the circular says, lies only within the jurisdiction of the executive.

A circular also has been issued prohibiting commanders from entering into armistices with rebels, and from declaring that unconditional surrender is all they are empowered to accept. Officers are instructed to make all rebels who surrender prisoners and take them, as prisoners, to the chief of the military zone, who alone is authorized to make terms with them.

CARRANZISTA BRIGADE SENT AGAINST ZAPATA

MEXICO CITY, April 4.—A special dispatch from Puebla says the 5th Brigade of the Army of the Northeast, in command of Gen. Davila, left that city yesterday for Cuatla, state of Morelos, where the followers of Emiliano Zapata are in control. This movement is part of a general plan to take the principal cities now held by Zapata.

It is reported that the campaign in Morelos is proceeding favorably for the forces of the defacto government, who expect to control all the important towns before the end of the month.

AMERICANS RETURNING TO THEIR MEXICAN MINES

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 4.—Twelve American employees of the Montezuma Copper Company, most of them the heads of departments, returned to Nogales yesterday, to resume their work where they left it when American troops went into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

According to company sources, about one-quarter of the employees have now returned to Mexico.

Conditions in Nogales and vicinity are quiet, and the Mexicans show no hostility toward the Americans.

There are 5,000 defacto Mexican troops in the Montezuma district of Sonora, it was said in Agua Prieta official circles.

M. E. CONFERENCE IS NEARING CLOSE

Appointment of 256 Preachers Late This Afternoon to Be Final Business.

TO GET CHARGES IN D. C., MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

Washington Pastor Probably Will Be Next Superintendent of Baltimore East District.

Some Probable Changes of Interest Locally

Rev. J. T. Enner, from Calvary, to be district superintendent of East Baltimore district.
Rev. Dr. J. R. Montgomery, from Metropolitan, to Calvary, Mount Pleasant.
Rev. Harry D. Mitchell, from Baltimore, to Metropolitan Church.
Rev. W. A. Haggerty, from Baltimore, to Ryland.
Rev. W. L. McKenney, from Ryland, to Bethany, Baltimore.
Rev. L. W. White, from Anacostia, to a Baltimore charge.

Appointment of 256 preachers to churches in the District, Maryland and Virginia will be announced late this afternoon, closing the 124th annual session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been conducted in Foundry M. E. Church since last Wednesday, by Bishops Earl Cranston and Theodore S. Henderson.

This is the final business of the conference in which great interest centers. Bishop Cranston and his cabinet of six district superintendents have been busy for a week upon these appointments in executive session twice daily in the home of Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderburn.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding these appointments, it is learned on what is apparently good authority that the Washington pastor probably will be the next superintendent of the Baltimore east district, succeeding Rev. Dr. St. Clair McNeal. The control for the Baltimore district has been given to Rev. John T. Enner of Calvary Church, Mount Pleasant. Rev. J. M. Gilman, a Baltimore pastor, will go to John R. Edwards of Walbrook. It also is reported that Rev. J. S. Montgomery, of Metropolitan Church, will succeed Rev. Dr. Enner at Calvary Church. Rev. B. Frank De Vries, from South Baltimore, is slated to be superintending the Frederick district, succeeding Rev. Robert C. Bacon. Rev. Harry D. Mitchell, from St. Mark's, Baltimore, probably will succeed Dr. Montgomery at Metropolitan Church. Rev. H. Wilson Burgan, the popular young pastor of Guilford Avenue Church, Baltimore, will go to First Church, Annapolis, or to Frothingham. Rev. M. L. Beall probably will go to Grace Church, Baltimore. The Rev. J. O. Spencer, president of Morgan College, and William Pickens, the dean, were the speakers. Folk song and plantation melodies were contributed by the Morgan College Glee Club. Both speakers told of the progressive work of the church and pleaded for the cooperation of the conference in what is being done for the uplift of the colored people.

Admitted to the Conference.

Admitted to the conference on probation are: William W. Edell, Baltimore; Earle N. Bergentock, Herndon, Va.; Charles F. Boss, Falls Church, Va.; John E. Holt, East Falls Church, Va.; L. Wood, Orangeville, and M. S. Hoyer, from the Danish and Norwegian Quarterly Conference, Concord, Mass.

The Misses Lydia and Elizabeth Casser, of Westminster, Md., announced to the conference that they had accepted the offer of the Baltimore conference, that they wish to contribute their home to be occupied by aged people of the Methodist church living in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington.

The report of the committee on conference claimants endorsement was presented by Dr. C. H. Richardson, endorsement secretary. This was made the order of business for the afternoon, 3 o'clock, several leaders in the conference declaring it "the most important business remaining for conference."

A committee consisting of Dr. G. C. Peck, S. F. Felt, and W. Baldwin presented a memorial on the death of Bishop Nathaniel Luccock, who was being buried today in St. Louis. Bishop Henderson also presented an eulogy on the dead bishop, whose conference appointments he is now filling. The prayer was by Rev. Dr. J. B. Huigley.

Race Question Debated.

Question of the proposed union of Methodism entangled with the race question caused heated discussion as soon as the conference opened today, considering adoption of constitutional questions, which was the order of the day.

An amendment to permit the election of bishops for colored people and for those speaking some particular language provoked the nearest approach to forensic oratory heard during the entire conference. This amendment was voted down at the church conference in Wilmington yesterday.

Dr. C. H. Richardson spoke at length in favor of the amendment, quoting statistics. He showed that colored conference had grown from 1 to 1 in favor of the amendment, where previously they opposed it.

Rev. Edward L. Watson argued that this action would be unconstitutional and would prevent union—the one great desire of Methodism today.

Rev. Dr. T. W. W. led the opposition. He asserted he spoke with fifty-three years in the Methodist ministry behind him. He said: "We have been too much of factional bishops in our history, and also. We have been specializing in varieties in Methodism." He admonished: "Don't perpetuate the spirit of caste." He charged an attempt was being made to hurry the vote and "gag" the vote on the constitution.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Wrightson of Baltimore spoke in favor of the amendment. Rev. Edward Hayes, a district superintendent, suggested that as the great hope and purpose of Methodism is unity of the church, and that the effect of this amendment on the proposed union could best be presented by Bishop Cranston, the conference invite Bishop Cranston to address them on this subject, without time limit.

Bishop Cranston showed unusual diffidence as he expressed appreciation of "this very unusual courtesy." He promised to speak his personal opinions frankly, "as he had no expectation of any office at any time, anywhere," from the Methodist Church.

"I began this fight as a student in college and have continued it during my entire career," said Bishop Cranston.

He asked if any other in conference had ever taken his own coat off and given it to a cold colored man. He knew a man who did. He said he knew a bishop who sought to administer among colored people as though they were white, but only half grown. He thought it would be unworthy of the church to shift on the board of bishops the responsibility of drawing a color line in their administration.

He said he couldn't reconcile a colored man being elected a general superintendent, when he would be confronted with a condition that would hamper him in administration of the office and which would humiliate him.

"We would say to him, 'This is a mock robe; we have crowned you, but it will prove a crown of thorns.'"

Regarding the influence on unity and federation, he expressed the belief that it would not prove a bar. He asked that the opinion of Dr. John F. Goucher, member of the federation committee, be asked.

Dr. Goucher Responds.

Dr. Goucher spoke at length. He thought that election of a colored general superintendent and bringing the colored people into common conference would cost the Methodist Church up to \$25,000,000. He said that to allow the election of a colored bishop, "as they are asking," would be a step toward federation. It would give them inspiration and an opportunity to correct their errors. Therefore, it would contribute to the building up of their manhood and the development of their character.

"They have asked for it as their hope," he said. "Because of the large problems of the church, as it is in the direction of progress, does not force any one to accept it if he does not desire, we should vote with great unanimity in its favor."

Adopted by Vote of 116 to 29.

The vote was 116 for and 29 against permitting election of colored bishops for colored people.

Bishop Cranston withdrew his cabinet to complete their list of appointments to churches within the conference. Reports were received from conference boards and committees.

Superannuates were called individually and were continued in their relations. As many as were present spoke briefly. They were then dismissed, the younger members of the conference.

ARMED CONVOY GUARDS TRANSPORT TRAINS THROUGH BANDIT COUNTRY.



A UNITED STATES SUPPLY TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CASAS GRANDES FROM COLUMBUS, N. M.

THINK VILLA HAS EVEN CHANCE TO EVADE IMMEDIATE PURSUERS

Army Officers Convinced Col. Dodd's Cavalry Has Not Encountered Brigand Himself, and Probably Is Far From Him.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—Army men here are convinced, despite rumors to the contrary, that Francisco Villa has not been captured by Col. George A. Dodd's cavalrymen, who for almost a week have been threading their way through the intricate mountain passes of the Guerrero district in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of the bandit chieftain.

There is no doubt, it was asserted, that should American troops capture Villa, who was last reported feeling in a Mexican coach through the Bosque de la Sierra Tarahumara, an aero scout would be sent immediately to field headquarters at Colonia Dublan with dispatches containing the news.

While Gen. Pershing is using the aeroplanes to carry dispatches as little as possible, because of his fears for their safety in the high altitudes of the Sierras, he would make every effort to expedite the news of so important a development in the campaign, a ranking officer here said today.

Latest reports from the front indicate that the army motor trucks penetrate farther into the interior of Mexico they are objects of increased wonder to the natives, most of whom have never seen a gasoline-propelled vehicle. Truck men returning today from along the American line of communication reported that in the streets of Samiquipa, Las Cruces, El Valle and some of the smaller towns along the route people stood in amazement as the huge trucks whirled through the district. It was some time, it was said, before some of the more ignorant natives could be induced to approach the machines and examine them at close range.

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San Geronimo engagement. The department officials have been in receipt of communications showing the anxiety of relatives of soldiers in Col. George A. Dodd's command.

Reports of heavy fighting along the American line of communication caused some fear that an attempt to hold up a truck train had been made. Investigation proved that members of the Engineering Corps who are repairing the road from here to Casas Grandes, had been hunting game.

NEW YORK PICKS DELEGATES.

Republicans, Democrats and Progressives Holding Primaries Today.

NEW YORK, April 4.—For the first time in the history of New York state voters today will elect delegates to the democratic, republican and progressive national conventions in direct primaries. The republicans will choose eighty-seven delegates, including four at large, three less than the number sent to the 1912 convention. The democrats will elect ninety delegates and the progressives forty-seven.

There are comparatively few contests for delegates in any of the parties. The polls will open at 3 p.m. and close at 9 p.m.

Members of the three state committees and elected district leaders also will be assembled today.

W. T. Blackard Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—At the headquarters of Gov. Tom C. Rye it was announced last night that he had received more than enough instructions from the House of Representatives to democratic state convention of May 17.

FLAMES ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH THREATEN NEW YORK SKYSCRAPERS.



Just a stone's throw from New York's city hall, flames shooting 100 feet into the air, threatened the surrounding skyscrapers when a fire broke out in a paper factory yesterday.

The great assembly of fire apparatus and curiously workers in the vicinity of the fire practically tied up traffic in the lower part of Manhattan.

TEN-HOUR-A-DAY ISSUE BEFORE HIGHEST COURT

Brief Filed Arguing for Limitation on Work in Mills and Factories.

The Supreme Court of the United States was urged today to decide that the interest of society demands that the employee in the mill, factory or manufacturing establishment shall not work longer than ten hours a day.

The matter was laid before the court in a brief prepared under the direction of Louis D. Brandeis during the past six months, until his nomination for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court itself obliged him to withdraw from the task. The brief dealt with the constitutionality of the Oregon ten-hour day law, but most of the thousands of pages was devoted to showing that there was a growing opinion throughout the world that legislation was necessary to limit the hours of labor in mills and factories.

Filed by Consumers' League Officers.

The brief was filed under the names of Felix Frankfurter and Josephine Goldmark, publication secretary of the National Consumers' League.

It declares that the "common understanding" as to the relation of the trade and the public welfare on the one hand and the health of the worker on the other is that the worker shall not be too much exhausted to make use of his leisure. Documents ranging from reports submitted to the Massachusetts legislature to the English parliament are cited in support of the proposition.

As showing the need of legislation, the brief cites reports shown that in 1910 62 per cent of the men employed in blast furnaces worked twelve hours a day, and 43 per cent of the women employed in the iron and steel industry.

Strike Causes Milk Shortage in Chicago

Twenty-Eight Distributing Plants Closed, Due to Action of 10,000 Farmers.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Twenty-eight milk distributing plants have been closed as a result of the strike of 10,000 farmers and dairymen around Chicago, according to an announcement today by W. J. Kittle, secretary of the Milk Producers' Association. Three milk plants closed today.

The milk producers are on strike to force the distributors to pay \$1.55 per hundred pounds instead of the \$1.33-1/2 schedule that has been in effect for some years.

Milk Famine Looms Up.

As a result of the fight between the distributors and producers, which includes the area within a radius of eighty miles of the city, the supply of milk for the city has been seriously curtailed and a milk famine is looming up with a definite possibility within a few days.

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson today declared that unless the strike is lifted within three days, the city's supply will be limited to only a sufficient amount for the babies.

Decision Postponed ON SUBMARINE COURSE

President and Cabinet Await Conclusive Evidence From Berlin.

In the absence of conclusive evidence on the recent attacks on ships carrying Americans, President Wilson and the cabinet today again postponed decision on the course to be pursued by the United States.

Cabinet members agreed that some steps should be taken to stop the endangering of Americans, but the steps will not be determined until additional information in the cases of the Sussex, Englishman and Manchester Engineer is received.

Officials expect that Ambassador Gerson and will be in a position to report definitely within a week whether Germany denies attacking the Sussex and other vessels. Germany's report will be considered in connection with an accumulation of affidavits and other evidence collected by Secretary Lansing.

Great Britain's replies to American protests against mail seizures and detention of passengers on the steamer China were also laid before the cabinet. Neither reply is satisfactory. Further steps in the China case will be taken soon.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN TO SEEK RECONSIDERATION OF ARMY BILL ITEM.

COMMITTEE PREPARES TO BLOCK SUCH ACTION

Its Influence Will Be Used to Keep Out Any Volunteer Service Provisions.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman, and other members of the military affairs committee, disappointed over the passage yesterday of Senator Cummins' amendment to the army reorganization bill which would create a National Guard section in the general staff, will seek a reconsideration of the vote when the bill reaches its final stages in the Senate.

Tomorrow the committee will meet to consider the matter, and a compromise with the National Guard advocates will be proposed.

The committee prepared today to use every means to block amendments to eliminate the volunteer army provisions from the bill. Hearings also were given to Senators Underwood of Alabama and Smith of South Carolina on their amendments to provide for government nitrate manufacturing plants.

Senator Borah Opens Discussion.

Senator Borah opened discussion of the bill when the Senate met, attacking the National Guard plan as not justifying the expense it would involve. The one thing thoroughly proved by the military history of the world, he said, was that civilians who were trained intermittently while retaining a place in their home and industrial life could not compete with soldiers regularly drilled in the arts of battle.

The adding of 250,000 civilians to the federal payroll at a cost of \$75,000,000 a year, might build up a hazardous political organization, Senator Borah said.

"We must take into consideration the fact that there will be problems of domestic concern before long," he said. "If this bill becomes law for the first time in the history of this government, it will put on the national payroll nearly 300,000 men, and leave them also in the hands of the Harding administration, and at the same time give them authority of military organization and the power of the military organization within the state."

"It is a dangerous thing to bestow such rights on a body of men who come from communities where they imbibe the prejudice and bias of the community."

Oppose Volunteer Army.

The section of the bill providing for a volunteer army separate and distinct from the National Guard and from the regular army was under fire yesterday afternoon. Senators Martine, Lee of Maryland and Smith and Hardwick of Georgia spoke in opposition to the volunteer army proposal.

Senator Smith urged his amendment for the first time in the regular army with at least ninety hours each month devoted to educational instruction. Senator Hardwick wanted to substitute his amendment to provide for military instruction in schools and in the homes, which would create a reserve of 2,000,000 young men with military training.

Branches of West Point.

Senator Williams urged that the amendments offered by the two Senators from Georgia need not conflict with the volunteer army plan, which he advocated. He suggested that each state university should be turned into a branch of the West Point Academy.

Senator Weeks spoke in favor of the volunteer army. He said that the bill as the best piece of military legislation ever put before the Senate, and that it would give the country a reserve army of 200,000 men.

Senator Lodge warmly endorsed the bill, criticizing it only in that it failed to go far enough. Pacifists who oppose extending the nation's defenses at present were, in principle, he said, to citizens who object to sufficient police forces in municipalities.

"At this moment this country is practically undefended. Our defenses are just enough to insure a sacrifice of many brave and noble lives if we were attacked by a first-class power."

"If we had a competent navy, the land defense would be less important. But we have no navy, and it is in our hands in a fool's paradise and tell ourselves that we have. It is now contended that we have no navy, and it is in our hands in a fool's paradise and tell ourselves that we have."

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson today declared that unless the strike is lifted within three days, the city's supply will be limited to only a sufficient amount for the babies.

House Bill "Worthless."

"The House bill, I think, is worthless. The Senate bill is most excellent, so far as it goes, but it does not give me enough."

"I agree with Chairman Chamberlain that universal compulsory training is what we should have and what must come."

WOMAN PUT IN JAIL ON POISONED CANDY CHARGE

Police at Harrisonburg, Va., Say Mrs. Margaret Sipe Has Confessed.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 4.—After confessing, according to the police, that she sent boxes of poisoned "April fool" candy to the Kyger sisters, Mrs. Margaret Sipe, aged fifty-five, was placed in jail at Grovetts today.

Mrs. Sipe is alleged to have admitted a strong dislike for the sisters because of the attention of her son, and to have said "the devil made her put poison in the candy and send it to them."

Boxes of the candy were received through the mail by Lilly Kyger and her sister, Mrs. Hattie Baugher of Basic City. These two and a younger sister, Mrs. Cora, became ill from eating the candy, but are now out of danger.

The woman's daughter, Leslie Sipe, told the police who wrote the "April fool" notes inclosed in the boxes, at her mother's request, but did not suspect the candy was poisoned.

POLICEMAN IS ACCUSED BY A WOMAN NEIGHBOR

Mrs. Schlatter Alleges She Was Unjustly Arrested and Roughly Handled.

Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, this morning received a letter of complaint against Policeman James Bingham of the tenth precinct. Mrs. Nanette Schlatter, 1216 I street northeast, who made the complaint, alleges that she was arrested without justifiable cause, roughly handled and her waist torn, and that she was detained at the ninth precinct police station until collateral was left for her appearance.

Accompanying her complaint was a certified copy of a Police Court record showing she was acquitted of a charge of disturbing the peace. Mrs. Schlatter states in the letter that the policeman is a neighbor; that he arrested her without justification, and she insists that his rights be protected. She turned the policeman to trial before the police trial board.

She will have to make out to charges in order to have the policeman cited to appear before the police trial board. Some time ago, it is stated, Mrs. Schlatter entered suit for \$20,000 against Policeman Bingham for the ninth precinct for alleged false arrest.

SENATOR DISTRICT BILL IS ADOPTED

Provides Commission to Study Conditions Between Maryland and D. C.

SEWERAGE CO-OPERATION IS LIKELY TO BE RESULT

Cost Statements to Be Submitted Following Comprehensive Investigations Authorized.

The Waters bill was passed by the Maryland senate last night in the closing hour, providing for a commission to study sanitary conditions between Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, in Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The bill passed the house Saturday. The bill, a revision of the former bill, has been approved by the authorities of Takoma Park.

What is known as the "Washington suburban sanitary commission" is created, with authority to study sanitary conditions in both Prince Georges and Montgomery counties, and with instructions to submit its report to the legislature in 1918. The question of water and drainage also will be taken into consideration.

The commission is to be composed of three members, one from each of the two counties, to be appointed by the county commissioners upon the recommendation of the Maryland state board of health, and one by the governor of the state. The members of the commission from the county are to be residents of the area covered by the commission's study. Each will receive a salary of \$500.

In addition to the investigation work the commission is to have full power and authority to negotiate with the proper authority of the District of Columbia, in order to secure the proper construction or operation of the water and sewer systems by them designed.

Covers 100 Square Miles.

The area to be studied by the commission covers slightly more than 100 square miles in the two counties, with a total population of 30,000 people. The bill provides that the commission shall be organized on or before June 15, 1916, and the members shall serve for a term of two years.

The board is directed after being organized to cause the necessary surveys to be made and to divide the Washington sanitary district into water, sewerage and drainage areas. After this is done the commission is directed to cause the necessary surveys to be made, including borings, and to prepare studies, plans, diagrams, estimates and specifications for the water supply, sewerage and drainage of each district together with a cost statement for each.

The commission is charged with the duty of explaining to the public the advantages and necessity of constructing a comprehensive water supply, sewerage and drainage system, and is authorized to hold public meetings for the discussion of the legislation necessary to carry out the plan. The commission has authority under the Waters bill to employ a chief engineer and clerical assistants.

In order to provide funds for the work of the new board the county commissioners of each county are directed to issue bonds not to exceed \$5,000 in each county. The cost of the commission before July 1, next, the sum of \$1,000 to be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, and the balance of the cost of the commission to be paid to the credit of the commission \$2,500 or any part thereof before July 1 and October 1 of each year.

Boundaries of the District.

The boundaries of the "Washington suburban sanitary district" are described as follows:

"All of the drainage areas of Little Falls branch and Oxen run and all of the territory draining to Rock creek, a point one-half mile north of the bridge spanning Rock creek on the road running northeast from Garrett Park and all of the territory draining to the Potomac river and its tributaries south of the confluence of Indian creek and Beaver Dam creek, south of the confluence of the Little Falls branch and the Potomac river, and south of a point one-half mile north of the road crossing the Potomac river at Burnt Mills."

The portion of the Washington suburban sanitary district in Montgomery and Prince Georges counties includes Takoma Park, Chevy Chase, Kensington, Garrett Park, Silver Spring, Forest Glen, Bethesda, and Bethesda Hills. Prince Georges county it includes Hyattsville, Mount Rainier, Bladensburg, Brentwood, and Andrews. Montgomery County, Lakewood, Berwyn and Branchville.

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Prompt Service

If your carrier does not call "Star Here" when delivering the paper please notify the office. Where specially requested your doorbell will be rung.

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